


I



THE HEALTH OF CHORLEY

1970





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BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

1970

The Worshipful The Mayor, Councillor T. ROWLANDSON.

Alderman	W. BLEASDALE	Alderman	G.R. RIGBY, J.P.
"	W. LOWE	"	I. SELLERS, J.P.
"	Mrs. C. MONKS, O.B.E., J.P., M.P.	"	T.C. SHORROCK
"	W. RAWCLIFFE, J.P.	"	W. WILCOCK, J.P.
Councillor	J. AINSCOV	Councillor	R.A. HEYES
"	Mrs. M. AINSWORTH, J.P.	"	A. HIGGINSON
"	A. BARNES	"	Mrs. G.E. HOBAN
"	H. BIBBY	"	D. IRVINE
"	Mrs. M.M. BLACKBURN	"	J.C. McGINTY
"	P.H. CRAIG	"	J.M. MARSDEN
"	H.V. DAVIES	"	Mrs. B.J. RIGBY, J.P.
"	D. DUNN	"	K.E. SANDHAM
"	J. GLYNN	"	D.E.R. SEABROOK, J.P.
"	A. HEALD	"	M.A. THOMPSON

Chairman of the Health Committee

Alderman G.R. RIGBY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee:

Councillor J.C. McGINTY.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council, also Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District Councils of Adlington, Fulwood, Leyland, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell, and to the Rural District Councils of Chorley and Preston.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Also Senior Assistant Medical Officer, Health Division 4.

N.T.W. POVER, L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.,
(Resigned June 1970)

L.M. MAYER-JONES, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
(from October 1970)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M. (a) (b) (c)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.L. FEAR, M.A.P.H.I., (a) (b)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

F. MYERS, M.A.P.H.I.,
K.W. TITTENSOR, M.A.P.H.I. (d) (b)
W.J. THORNTON, M.A.P.H.I. (d)

- (a) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Meat and Other Foods Inspector.
- (b) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as a Smoke Inspector.
- (c) Also holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (d) Holds the Diploma of Public Health Inspectors' Examination Board.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

E.R. KING, (to September 1970)

D.M. WORTHINGTON, (from September 1970)

Clerical Staff:

R. HEAPS. MRS. D. PROCTOR. MISS K. GARDINER.

General Foreman:

A. PRETTY.

PART 1

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough for the year ended 31st December 1970.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1970 was 30,780, which is 210 fewer than the estimate for mid 1969. The number of live births assignable to the Borough was 491 of which 250 were males and 241 females and of the total 44 (a decrease of 3 on the previous year) were illegitimate. The number of live births in the previous year was 466 so that there were 25 more births in the year 1970. The crude birth rate for the year 1970 was 16.0 (adjusted 17.1) per 1,000 estimated population whilst the birth rates for England and Wales and the County of Lancaster were 16.0 and 16.9 (adjusted 17.2) respectively. The ratio of the Borough's adjusted birth rate to the national rate was 1.07.

The number of deaths assigned to the Borough for the year 1970 was 428 which is 56 fewer than in the previous year. The crude death rate for the Borough was 13.9 (adjusted 14.2) per 1,000 estimated population. The death rates for the Country as a whole and for Lancashire were 11.7 and 12.5 (adjusted 13.6) respectively. In the light of the excess of births over deaths, it is difficult to understand the continued fall in the population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General. In addition to natural increase the effect of migration has, of course, to be taken into account and the result of the 1971 population census will supply the answer.

The Registrar General provides a table giving the causes of death in age groups and this table is reproduced in the Report. From this it will be seen that 162 of the 428 deaths occurred in persons 75 years of age or over and a further 145 were between 65 and 74 years of age. These two groups together account for 307 or 72 per cent of the total of 428 deaths in the Borough during the year.

In regard to causes of death, the number who died from malignant diseases (including leukaemia) decreased by 6 from 94 to 88, with cancer of the lung deaths 17 as compared with 22. This gives a death rate for cancer for the Borough of 2.8 per 1,000 population as compared with the national figure of 2.39. The recent report of the Royal College of Physicians has drawn attention to evidence that smoking, and in particular cigarette smoking, is even more damaging to health than was previously thought.

Deaths from heart diseases numbered 144 a decrease of 12 compared with 1969, those from ischaemic heart diseases (coronary disease) decreasing only slightly from 127 to 125. Deaths from cerebro-vascular diseases (strokes) showed a very considerable drop from 90 to 62. Bronchitis and emphysema accounted for 17 deaths in 1970 compared with 28 in the previous year. Other causes of death showed only minor variations with those in the year 1969.

The number of infants who died in 1970 before reaching one year of age was 8 which compares with 5 in the previous year. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate for the Borough of 16 per 1,000 live births which still compares favourably with the corresponding rates for the Country as a whole and Lancashire of 18.0 and 19.8 respectively. It is again pleasing to report that there were no deaths attributable to child-birth or abortion - there have been no such deaths since 1958. It is also a cause for satisfaction that for the second consecutive year there were no deaths recorded from tuberculosis.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year was 598 including 7 cases of tuberculosis as compared with 115 including 11 cases of tuberculosis in 1969. Measles accounted for 337 and Infective Jaundice 222 of the total notifications. Notifications of scarlet fever were 24 as compared with 27 in the previous year. Food poisoning notifications numbered 5 as against 4 and dysentery none compared with 1 in 1969. As stated in my last Report a vaccine is now available against measles and it is hoped that parents of children who have not had the disease will have them protected - a simple procedure involving only one injection - so that measles may be eradicated as has been practically so in several other infectious diseases. During the year 1970 protection against yet another infectious diseases became available - namely rubella or german measles. This disease is now recognised as a serious danger to women during pregnancy because of its potentially harmful effects on the unborn child resulting in congenital abnormalities. Vaccination against german measles is offered to all girls between the ages of 11 and 14 years and again only one injection is required. The availability of these latest vaccines must not, however, lead to the neglect of protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, otherwise there is a real danger of the re-appearance of these diseases as has been emphasised by the recent outbreak of diphtheria in Manchester. A disease against which no really effective measures of control have yet been found is infective jaundice which, as mentioned above, was prevalent in the Borough during 1970. Infective jaundice was made generally notifiable in 1968 under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations.

The year 1970 was European Conservation Year and much of the publicity arising therefrom seemed to recognise and emphasize the value of the efforts being made by Local Authorities and particularly Health Departments in promoting healthier environmental conditions. Such matters as supervision of food and water supplies, housing, clean air, refuse collection and disposal, sewage treatment and disposal and noise abatement all require constant vigilance.

In regard to housing, a very pleasant event during the year was the official opening of the Corporation's second scheme of flatlets for the elderly by County Alderman Mrs. M.C.C. Kemball, O.B.E., J.P. on 28th September, 1970. The scheme, namely Douglas House, comprises 24 flatlets together with Warden's accommodation. This type of housing is of inestimable value to those elderly persons who require some supervision but wish to retain their independence. In general, housing conditions in the Borough continue to improve as a result of the repair and clearance of unfit dwellings and the erection of new ones. Two small clearance areas comprising 14 houses were officially represented and a further 7 individual houses were dealt with as unfit for human habitation. A total of 211 new dwellings were completed during the year comprising 29 by the Council and 182 by private enterprise.

Food hygiene in the various food premises in the Borough, meat inspection in the Council's Public Abattoir and milk sampling all continued to receive careful attention during the year. In regard to milk sampling, particular attention has been paid to sampling for brucella infection which, if present in milk, can cause the disease known as undulant fever in man. Heat treatment renders the milk safe for consumption. The ultimate aim is, of course, the eradication of the disease from dairy herds and the Government's scheme towards this end is now gaining momentum.

Modernisation and extension of the Common Bank Sewage Disposal Works which was commenced in November 1967 was completed during the past year and officially opened by Alderman G.R. Rigby, J.P., Chairman of the Health Committee on the 2nd December, 1970. In the design of the extensions which have now been completed, provision has been made for a population of 38,000 but the works are capable of receiving twice the present amount of sewage should it ever become necessary. In view of the Borough's inclusion in the new City of Central Lancashire this scheme is a very timely step.

My sincere thanks are again due to Mr. Kelly and the Staff of the Health Department for their willing assistance and co-operation at all times. I am also grateful to other officers and staff of the Council for their readiness to help whenever this is needed.

I must also express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough of Chorley is a compact industrial Lancashire town covering nearly 4,300 acres, of which about 680 acres were added in 1934, from the surrounding rural area, including the Duxbury Estate (650 acres) and part of the parishes of Euxton and Heath Charnock. The Borough has been included in the proposals for the New City of Central Lancashire.

The town is situated approximately at the centre of a triangle formed by the County Boroughs of Preston, Wigan and Bolton, and is placed on elevated ground (average about 300 feet) at the approaches to the Pennine Range, which rises sharply to the East, the sea being located approximately 10 miles to the West. The subsoil is mainly clay, with outcrops of sand and gravel.

The majority of the houses in the centre of the town are of the terraced type. There are several municipal housing estates, and much new private housing development has taken place in recent years. The town is well provided with several small green recreation grounds, and possesses in Astley Park, near the centre of the town, a large natural parkland of much beauty, comprising nearly 100 acres.

The principal industries are cotton weaving, spinning and bleaching, motor works, manufacture of floor coverings, laundries and the assembly of telecommunication equipment. A large proportion of female labour is normally employed.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1969 - 1970.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Population (estimated)	30,990	30,780
Number of Deaths (corrected)	484	428
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.6	13.9
Live Births	466	491
Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	15.0	16.0
Still-births	6	12
Still-births (per 1,000 live and still births)	13.0	24
Total live and still births	472	503
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5	8
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	11	16
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...		
legitimate	12	16
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...		
illegitimate	-	23
Neo-Natal Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live		
births (first-four weeks)	6	12
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live		
births (under one week)	6	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births and deaths		
under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	19	34
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	10.0	9
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	0	0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still		
births	0	0
Number of deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	0	0
Death Rate per 1,000 population from Respiratory		
Tuberculosis	0	0
Number of Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	0	0
Death rate per 1,000 population from all forms of		
Tuberculosis	0	0
The Borough covers an area of 4,292 acres ...		
Population Census, 1951	36,636	
Population Census, 1961	32,262	
No. of inhabited houses (Rate Books)	11,382	11,425
Rateable Value of the Borough	£1,038,559	£1,058,367
Product of 1d rate	£4,088	£4,319

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1#	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over	
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	2	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	5
B19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	2	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B19 (10) Leukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5	5
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	4	4
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over
B46 (8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
B46 (9) Other Diseases, Genito- Urinary System	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
B46 (11) Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M F	- 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M F	3 2	3 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M F	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	2 -	- -
BE48 All Other Accidents	M F	4 6	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 5
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted injuries	M F	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
BE50 All Other External Causes	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M F	211 217	3 3	2 -	2 2	- -	2 -	1 -	2 3	19 10	55 17	77 68	49 113

TABLE 1

	Live Births	Deaths (All Causes)	Stillbirths	Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality							
					Total		Neo-Natal					
	No. of Births	Rate* per 1,000 Pop'n (crude)	No. of Deaths	Rate* per 1,000 Pop'n (crude)	No. of Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	No. of D'ths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of D'ths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		
Year 1970	491	16.0	428	13.9	12	24.0	Nil	Nil	8	16.0	6	12.0
1969	466	15.0	484	15.6	6	13.0	Nil	Nil	5	11.0	3	6.0
1968	516	16.6	410	13.2	9	17.0	Nil	Nil	9	17.0	6	12.0
1967	559	17.9	444	14.2	5	9.0	Nil	Nil	11	20.0	7	13.0
1966	504	16.2	454	14.6	10	19.5	Nil	Nil	13	25.8	9	17.9
1965	515	16.5	428	13.6	8	15.3	Nil	Nil	7	13.6	3	5.8
Avg. 5 years 1965-1969	512	16.4	444	14.2	7	14.8	Nil	Nil	9	17.5	5	10.9
*Adjusted Live Birth Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.07) = 17.1 per 1,000 Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.02) = 14.2 per 1,000												

TABLE 11
Infant Mortality Rates

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1965	13.6	19.0	19.8
1966	25.8	19.0	19.9
1967	20.0	18.3	20.9
1968	17.0	18.3	19.4
1969	11.0	18.0	19.0
1970	16.0	18.0	19.8

TABLE 111
Birth Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1965	16.5	18.1	18.20
1966	16.2	17.7	17.86
1967	17.9	17.2	17.55
1968	16.6	16.9	17.32
1969	15.0	16.3	16.9
1970	16.0	16.0	16.9

TABLE 1V
Death Rates (Crude)

Year	CHORLEY	England and Wales	Lancashire
1965	13.6	11.5	12.27
1966	14.6	11.7	12.73
1967	14.2	11.2	12.18
1968	13.2	11.9	12.28
1969	15.6	11.9	12.4
1970	13.9	11.7	12.5

General Provisions of Health Services in the Borough
Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Disease

The Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston, is the one to which patients are normally admitted, although in cases of emergency Isolation Hospitals further afield may be utilised.

General Hospital Facilities

For patients from Chorley there are the undermentioned hospitals, all of which are under the control of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board and administered locally by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee. These are:-

Preston Royal Infirmary
Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood
Chorley and District Hospital, Chorley
Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley
Lostock Hall Continuation Hospital
Longsands Continuation Hospital, Fulwood
Ribbleson Hospital, Preston
Heath Charnock Hospital, Chorley.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston, a voluntary hospital for medical and surgical cases, is also available but only for some geriatric accommodation under the National Health Service.

An important and pleasing event during the past year was the completion and official opening of the Maternity Unit at Chorley and District Hospital by Dame Kathleen Raven, D.B.E., S.R.N., S.C.M., Chief Nursing Officer, Department of Health and Social Security, on the 14th October 1970. This attractive unit of 44 beds replaces the outmoded units at this and Eaves Lane Hospital. Consequent upon the opening of this unit the ante-natal sessions held at the School Clinic, Chorley were discontinued.

Veneral Diseases

Specialised clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and strictly confidential.

Laboratory Service

The Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Dr. L. Robertson, is situated in Meadow Street, Preston, alongside the Preston Royal Infirmary.

Bacteriological examinations of routine samples of milk, ice cream and water were continued during the year, together with the biological examination of milk for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella organisms, also the examination of faecal specimens and suspected foods in cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

Chemical analyses are usually carried out by the County Analyst.

The Group Laboratory is also situated at Preston Royal Infirmary and provides a very comprehensive service.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Divisional Health Committee No 4, Medical Officer, Dr. J. Walker, Joint Divisional Offices, East Cliff Preston, PR1 3JQ. Telephone Preston 54868. The local Medical Officer is now Dr. J.K. Brown, School Clinic, Collison Avenue, Telephone Chorley 2709.

Ambulance Service

There are 4 ambulances and 4 dual purpose cars stationed at the Ambulance Station in Preston Street, Chorley. The work done by this station covers the area of the Borough and surrounding districts. All these vehicles are fitted with radio, and are in direct contact with the County Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

Midwifery Service

There are two domiciliary Midwives serving Chorley who attend expectant mothers who are confined at home.

Home Nursing Service

There are established in various parts of Chorley 4 District Nursing Sisters, 4 District Nurses and 2 male District Charge Nurses. The duties of these nurses include nursing care of patients in their own homes and they arrange for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Chorley and help a variety of cases including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity, and Tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed.

Ante-Natal Clinics

The sessions previously held at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue now take place at the new Maternity Unit at Chorley and District Hospital.

Child Welfare Centres

Two Child Welfare Centres are open each week in the district, one at Eaves Lane, each Wednesday afternoon, one at Collison Avenue open on Tuesdays and Fridays. A Doctor and Health Visitor attend each clinic and advice is readily given in infant care and management and baby foods sold.

Cervical Cytology

Facilities for the early ascertainment of cervical cancer are available for mature women, by appointment, at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and Immunisation of children against Smallpox, Polio-myelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and Measles are available free of charge at County Council Clinics as is vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) for girls between 11 and 14 years of age.

School Medical Service

Medical and hygiene inspections are carried out at all the schools and clinic sessions are held at Collison Avenue, Chorley, for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, speech therapy, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provision for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, delicate and backward.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to adequately care for them. One such home is Coniston House, Toctell Street, Chorley. A new home in Botany Brow accommodating 52 elderly persons will be completed in 1971. Handicapped persons are also assisted.

Short term care for elderly people was available during the year, mainly to give a respite for persons caring for elderly relatives at home, or to allow them to take a holiday.

Chiropody Service

Chiropody sessions were held at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue, during the year for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers, and registered handicapped persons. In addition a domiciliary service is available for those unable to attend clinic.

A similar service was also available through the Chorley Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee.

Family Planning

A Family Planning Clinic is in operation at the School Clinic, Collison Avenue on Tuesday evenings and Thursday afternoons. It is staffed by the Family Planning Association.

Mental Health Service

Mental Welfare Officers serving the area are based at the Divisional Health Office, Preston and are available to give advice. A Social Centre for persons requiring rehabilitation following mental illness operates each Tuesday afternoon in Crown Street, Chorley. There is a Training Centre and Hostel for mentally sub-normal adults in Weldbank Lane, Chorley. A Youth Club for sub-normal children is held each Friday evening at Newtrees Stump Lane, Chorley. Mayfield Junior Training Centre is now a special school under the County Education Department.

Health Centre Provision

Plans have been prepared for extensions to the School Clinic, Collison Avenue to provide a Health Centre for a number of General Medical Practitioners in the Borough. It is intended that work in this project will commence shortly.

National Assistance Act 1948 (Sec. 47)

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

No. of applications made during the year	None
No. orders made 	None.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The statutory basis of notification and prevention of infectious disease was changed on the 1st October 1968, by the introduction of the notifiable diseases and certain relevant sections of earlier Acts. Under this Act, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 were made and became operative also on 1st October.

The number of notifications received during the year was 598 including 7 cases of tuberculosis as compared with 115 including 11 cases of tuberculosis in 1969.

Measles

The number of cases of measles notified was 337 as compared with 51 in the previous year. In my last Report reference was made to a shortage of vaccine against this disease. Supplies of the vaccine are now ample and parents are urged to take advantage of the protection offered for children who have not had measles.

Infective Jaundice

This disease was made notifiable in 1968 under the Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations and during the year under review 222 cases were notified as compared with 21 in 1969.

The diseases affected both adults and children and tended to affect adults more severely than children. The following tables show the age incidence and distribution of cases throughout the Wards in the Borough.

Age Group	-5	5+	10+	15+	20+	30+	40+	50+	60+
No. Cases	23	92	57	14	21	6	6	2	1

Ward	North	East	West	South
No. Cases	19	56	82	65

Several neighbouring parishes in the Rural District of Chorley had also a high incidence of the disease during the year.

Infective Jaundice is a virus infection and its spread is very difficult to control. It was made notifiable in order to obtain more precise information concerning the incidence and the circumstances in which the various forms of the disease are spread. Such information, it is hoped will in due course, lead to useful measures of control.

Scarlet Fever

24 cases were notified during 1970 as against 27 in the previous year.. The disease continued, as in recent years to be of a mild nature.

Whooping Cough

3 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year under review. No cases were notified in 1969.

Food Poisoning and Dysentery

The Borough continued to be clear of major outbreaks of these diseases during the year, 5 cases of food poisoning were notified but no cases of dysentery. In the previous year 4 notifications of food poisoning and 1 of dysentery were received. Of the 5 cases of food poisoning the causal organism was *Clostridium welchii* in 2 cases, *Salmonella typhimurium* in 1 case, and unknown in the remaining 2. In addition, however, two cases of *Salmonella agona* were reported as part of a small outbreak in a children's ward in a local hospital.

General

In September the Department of Health and Social Security notified all local authorities of a confirmed cholera case in Flintshire in a man who had recently returned from a holiday abroad. Fortunately there were no contacts from the Borough necessitating investigation.

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (except T.B.)

1970 and 1969

1970

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases
Measles	61	215	53	8	337
Scarlet Fever	12	4	-	8	24
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	1	3
Food Poisoning	-	2	3	-	5
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	75	70	46	31	222

1969

	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total Cases
Measles	25	3	2	21	51
Scarlet Fever	11	6	3	7	27
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	3	1	-	4
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1
Infective Jaundice	-	1	-	20	21

Mass Radiography

A Mass Miniature Unit of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board held a survey in the Borough during the periods 17-18th June 1970 and 1st-10th July, 1970. The Medical Director has provided the following information on the response of this survey.

TYPE OF EXAMINEES	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Industry/Offices	946	509	1,455
General Public	477	717	1,194
General Practitioners referrals	1	4	5
Total	1,424	1,230	2,654
Abnormalities Discovered			
Tuberculosis requiring supervision	1	-	1
Healed Tuberculosis	11	10	21
Thyroid	1	2	3
C.V.L. Acquired	3	3	6
Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1
Pneumonitis	-	1	1
Bronchiectasis	1	-	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	4	-	4
Pleural effusion	1	-	1
Pleural thickening	4	2	6
Diaphragmatic abnormality	2	2	4
Miscellaneous	1	-	1
Total	30	20	50

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLIES

Of the 11,472 dwellings in the Borough at the end of the year only 7, being outlying farms and cottages, were on private supplies.

Public Supply

The town is supplied with water from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works at Rivington, the Chorley supply coming from the filter beds at 'The Nab'. The water is fairly soft upland surface water which is subjected to soda ash treatment and chlorination prior to distribution. Arrangements were in hand towards the end of the year for Preston & District Water Board to take over distribution responsibilities from Liverpool.

During the year water supplies were extended to new properties in the Carr Lane, Copperwood Estate and Cowling Road areas.

Weekly bacteriological and periodic chemical analyses are carried out by Liverpool Corporation who forward copies of the reports to the Public Health Department. I am pleased to report that the results are invariably satisfactory.

In addition the Department took 17 samples for bacteriological examination and 4 samples for chemical analysis which were also satisfactory.

A typical result of a chemical sample is as follows:-

Source of Sample: Chorley Treated Water ex dwellinghouse.

(a) Physical Examination of Water: Slightly coloured.

(b) Chemical Examination:

pH reaction 8.5

Results expressed in parts per million:

Total Solids in Solution	92
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins	0.60
" " " " in 3 hours	1.04
Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.39
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Combined Chlorine	13
Free Chlorine	0.04
Total Hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	38

Carbonate Hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	17
Calcium Hardness (as Ca CO ₃)	28
Lead	Nil
Copper	Nil
Zinc	Nil
Total Iron	0.22
Apparent Colour - Hazen Units	17
Fluoride (as F)	0.091

Complaints are received from time to time concerning the quantity and quality of the water supply and all these are investigated. I am pleased to report the full co-operation of the Water Undertaking in these matters. None of the quality complaints were serious and all satisfactorily dealt with. As far as quantity is concerned the problems that do arise are due principally to worn out, damaged or partially occluded service or distribution pipes usually serving a number of houses and the Department then undertake action under the Public Health Acts, to remedy the situation. This is invariably done informally by agreement with the property owners.

It is interesting to note that the average daily consumption of water per head of population at 45.6 gallons increased only slightly over 45.5 in 1969. This figure includes supplies used for industrial and commercial purposes. There would I suggest be little change in the overall quantity used in these two years.

Private Supplies

The seven dwellinghouses including four farms are on private supplies derived from shallow wells or springs. Whilst 7 samples were taken from these sources and submitted for bacteriological examination, on only three occasions were these unsatisfactory. The persons concerned were advised of the results and it was suggested that they boiled the water before using it for drinking or culinary purposes. It is accepted however that such a small number of samples does not give a complete picture of the ever changing condition of the water used at these premises, though the users are no doubt well adapted to it. It is not practicable unfortunately to provide these dwellings with a mains water supply at the present time.

2. Swimming Baths

There is only one swimming bath operative in the town and this is situated in the Town Centre and is owned and operated by the Corporation. The water used is from the public supply and it is subjected to filtration and chlorination in accordance with standard public health practice. Consideration is to be given to the provision of a sauna bath in the near future.

During the year regular sampling of the bath water for bacteriological examination was undertaken and all 53 samples proved generally satisfactory. One sample taken for chemical analysis also proved satisfactory.

3. Astley Park Paddling Pool

This pool is available for use during the summer months and notwithstanding the careless action of individuals visiting the park and roaming animals, every effort is made by the Parks Department to maintain a clean pool by means of periodic thorough cleansing and chlorination.

4. Sewerage

With the exception of outlying farms and cottages and houses in Euxton Lane, Bolton Road, Wigan Lane and Carr Lane areas all properties are connected to the sewerage system. During the year under review 211 new houses were connected to the system.

Sewage Disposal is effected at Common Bank where the reconstruction of the works was completed during the year. Sewage is received from Chorley, Euxton and the Royal Ordnance Factory via four sewers which discharge into a new collecting chamber from thence into two large diameter concrete pipes. It then passes through two screens (one under normal conditions), the screenings being deposited onto a conveyor belt for subsequent disposal. Grit is then removed by means of a Dorr Detritor from which the normal flow passes to two circular mechanically scraped sedimentation tanks which give a retention period of just above seven hours at normal dry weather flow. From the Sedimentation tanks the flow passes to the surface aeration plant which consists of two channel tanks each equipped with five high intensity Kessener Rotors. The flow then passes to the final settling tanks. Facilities are available for the use of existing percolating filters at the lower works if required as an alternative to the final settlement tanks, and throughout the plant storm water overflow arrangements are provided in the form of storm sewage tanks. Temporary sludge drying beds are provided but arrangements are being made to transport certain quantities of sludge to a disposal site outside the Borough.

5. Rivers and Streams

The pollution of waterways is an important aspect of the environmental scene, and the recent public outcry about the state of town and country should assist those concerned in the prevention of pollution. Complaints on these matters are referred to the Lancashire River Authority who are responsible for the administration of the appropriate legislation.

PART 2.

CLEAN AIR.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

HOUSING.

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION (GENERAL)

by

J. G. KELLY, M.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

BOROUGH OF CHORLEY

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to present my Annual Report to you for the year ending 31st December 1970.

As far as staff changes were concerned I am glad to say that Mr. E.R. King, pupil public health inspector successfully obtained the final Diploma Examination in June and later in the year was appointed an Additional Public Health Inspector with Leominster & Wigmore R.D.C. He was succeeded as a student in September by Mr. D.M. Worthington of Kirkham. Mr. Pretty the General Foreman, regrettably was off sick for nearly three months during the year but I am pleased to say recovered fairly well and returned to his duties.

On Housing much of the time was spent on mopping up operations of the 1966-71 clearance programme and advance preparation work for the programme for the ensuing ten years. All clearance areas intended to be dealt with were completed leaving a few individual houses needing special consideration. The effect of the Housing Act 1969 concerning voluntary improvements and rents was almost indiscernible and no applications were made for qualification certificates. However one enquiry was received.

The Public Cleansing service continued to provide for the efficient and regular removal of refuse from premises during the year even though the manpower position was dogged by illness. The standardisation of vehicle fleet progressed further with satisfactory results.

Efforts in the Clean Air sphere were concentrated again in the industrial scene. Food and Drugs administration was maintained regularly and a wide variety of food and drink was subjected to inspection and control.

The Public Abattoir was again very busy, the throughput having increased considerably over 1969 and 1968. Trading requirements were met in general and the year passed quite smoothly. Every effort is made to retain business as long as it is possible to do so and for this purpose many factors have to be borne in mind.

Environmental Pollution has become a truly fashionable phrase during the year, and whilst suddenly everyone has become conscious of it, little thought has been given to the tremendous steps forward that have been made on this subject over the past century. Pollution has to be paid for either in its effects on the population and the environment or in its prevention or both - a sober thought for those who are responsible for dealing with the problem.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Dr. J. Walker, Medical Officer of Health, my Deputy and all the Staff and employees of the Department for their continued keenness and co-operation, the Chief Officers and Heads of all Departments, for their co-operation and kind assistance, the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee and finally to the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J.G. KELLY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Summary of Public Health Inspectors' Visits and Inspections:

[illegible]

1. CLEAN AIR

(a) GENERAL

The legislation now covering the subject is contained in the Clean Air Acts, 1956 - 1968, and the Regulations made thereunder.

The major additions to the original law can be summarised thus:-

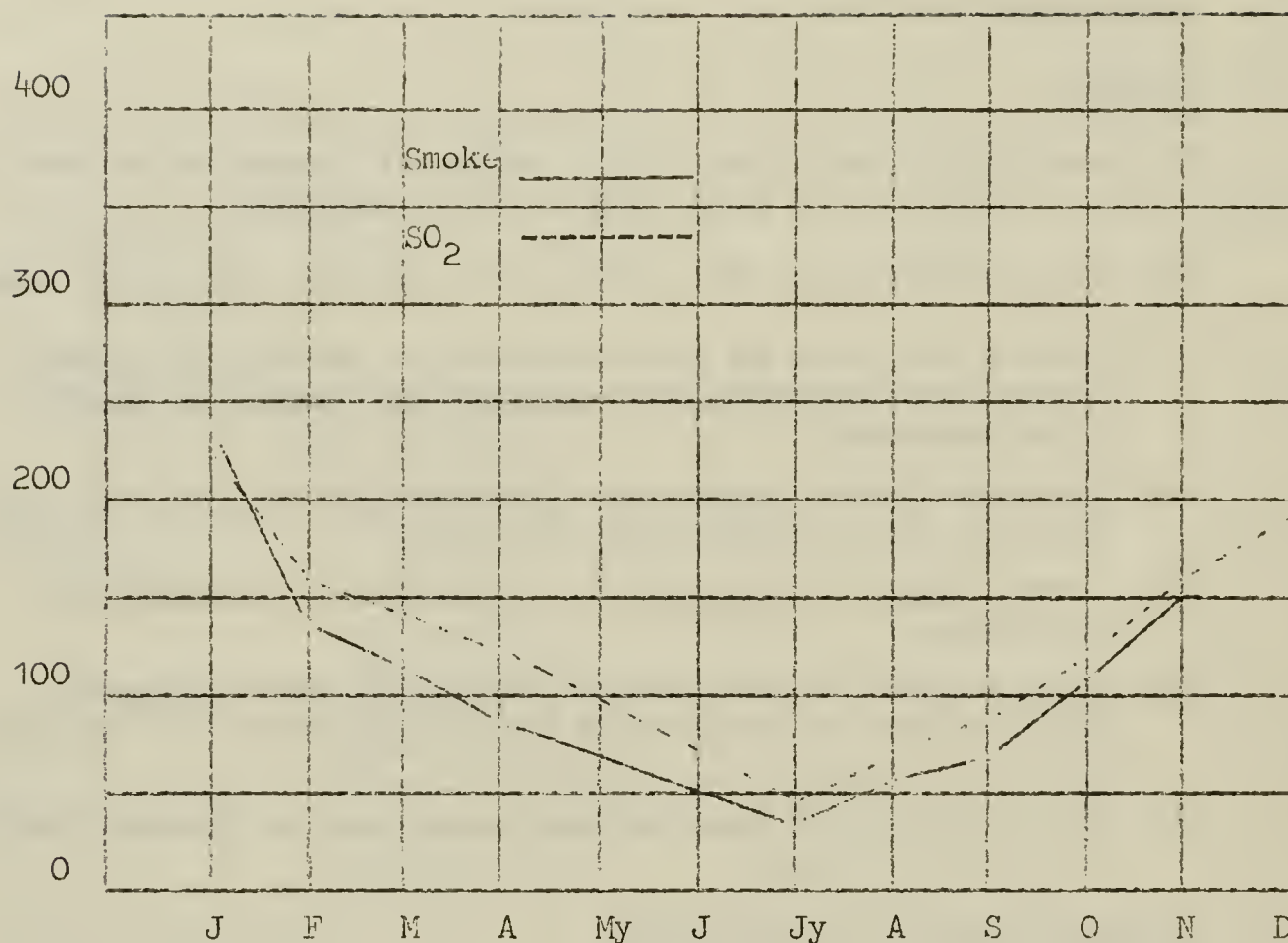
- (a) Powers are given to local authorities to deal with dark smoke from industrial and commercial premises as distinct from chimneys;
- (b) Stronger powers concerning the arrestment of grit and dust. This may be extended to cover fumes;
- (c) Formal approval required for the height of certain new chimneys;
- (d) Powers given to the Minister to require the submission of smoke control programmes and the declaration of Orders; and
- (e) the retailing of unauthorised fuels in smoke control areas is made an offence.

(b) INVESTIGATION OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department continues to participate in the Investigation of Air Pollution in co-operation with the Ministry of Technology by an apparatus measuring the average daily amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air. The following graph shows the average daily values per month for 1970. These figures show an improvement on 1969 but regard must be given to differences in prevailing weather conditions.

The nature and extent of pollution must be known for effective action to be taken to reduce it, and only continuous recordings by scientific methods can the necessary knowledge be obtained. A large number of local authorities throughout the country participate in the scheme and the monthly figures are sent to the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, who act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity. At the Laboratory the results of the investigations are collated and circulated monthly to participating local authorities, so making available an overall picture of pollution as well as making comparisons between different areas.

It is still quite evident that smoke concentration tends to vary in proportion to population for the reduction of smoke from industrial premises continues to improve. The results for the Borough are similar to those of many highly industrial towns so it must be concluded that it is principally due to domestic sources.



1970

Ratio Smoke / Sulphur Dioxide

1.03 0.83 0.83 0.72 N/A N/A 0.61 0.79 0.84 1.09 0.96 1.04

(c) INDUSTRIAL

Attention continued to be given to the industrial aspects of Clean Air during the year and the position is generally good. Some eight smoke observations were made of which four proved satisfactory. Twenty-eight visits were made to industrial premises regarding emission of smoke, installation of new plant, plan alteration and the erection or demolition of chimneys. I am pleased to report once again that management has in general been co-operative in this field.

(d) INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES

No applications for prior approval were received during the year but there were 5 notifications of intention to install new furnaces.

Fuel Used	Notifications
Coal.....	Nil
Gas (Towns).....	2 (3)
Oil.....	3 (3)
Electricity.....	Nil

The number in brackets denotes the number of furnaces involved.

(e) NEW CHIMNEYS

As stated earlier the Clean Air Act 1968 introduced the principle of formal approval of chimney height under certain circumstances. These concern the rated input of fuel to a furnace and are (a) pulverised fuel in any quantity: (b) solid matter at a rate exceeding 100 lbs/hour and (c) liquid or gaseous fuels at a rate exceeding $1\frac{1}{4}$ million BTU/hour. Prescribed forms are to be used for the formal application and sufficient detailed information given to enable the authority to make a decision. These applications must be dealt with within 4 weeks.

To enable local authorities to judge the soundness of proposals concerning chimney heights the Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued guidance notes.

Clean Air Act 1968, Sec. 6

No. applications received during year	1
No. approved	1
No. refused	Nil.

(f) DOMESTIC

The subject of smoke control has again not yet been debated with a view to a policy being formulated. This has been due principally to the economic situation and the regrettable acknowledged shortage of solid smokeless fuels in various parts of the country. In view of this latter position no new smoke Control Orders are likely to come into operation before April 1971. This has caused an unfortunate setback in clean air progress particularly as many people are being geared up to using for their own convenience the range of authorised fuels.

It is interesting to note that the following estimated figures represented the position in the Borough in 1969, but the trend towards tapped fuels continued during 1970.

(a)	Total estimated % of dwellings already fully capable of complying with a Smoke Control Order.	7%
(b)	Total estimated % using authorised fuels either wholly or in part (including (a) above).	29%
(i)	% dwellings using electricity for heating wholly or in part (excluding portable appliances).	9%
(ii)	% dwellings using gas for heating wholly or in part.	17%
(iii)	% dwellings using oil for heating wholly or in part	1%
(iv)	% dwellings using solid smokeless fuels wholly or in part.	2%
(c)	% dwellings with full central heating.	6%
(d)	% dwellings with part central heating	4%

2. FOOD CONTROL

(a) Milk Supply

Since 1956 Chorley and the surrounding districts have comprised a Specified Area, so that the only milk retailed within the Borough is designated milk, that is Untreated, Pasteurised or Sterilised.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 came fully into force on the 1st October 1964, revoking the previous regulations. The principal change from the Council's view relates to the use of the new special designation "Untreated" for raw milk, instead of the previous designation "Tuberculin-Tested".

The following Licences were issued under these Regulations:-

Dealers (pre-packed) milk licences for untreated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	110
Dealer (pasteuriser) licence	-
Dealer (steriliser) licence	-

177 visits were made to dairies and milk shops.

Dealers' licences provide for more than one designation in many cases.

The Food and Drugs (Milk) Act 1970 was placed on the Statute Book during the year to authorise the treatment of milk by the application of steam. This method of heat treatment hitherto prohibited because it involved the addition of water to milk, operates on the principle of heating the milk by direct contact with steam and the removal afterwards of excess water so that the original compositional standard is maintained.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

65 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following tables:-

	No. of Samples	RESULTS		
		Satis.	Unsat.	Void Samples
UNTREATED MILK				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	49	42	7	2
HEAT TREATED MILK				
(b) Methylene Blue Test	12	11	1	-
(c) Phosphatase Test		11	1	-
(d) Turbidity Test	4	4	-	-
(e) Colony Count Test	-	-	-	-

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Total number of Samples submitted - 81.

Results	Positive	Negative	No Result
(a) Tuberculosis	-	14	-
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test ...	2	78	1
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test	1	1	-
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test	-	14	-

The Ring Test for Brucellosis is essentially a screening test so it is the practice to subject ring test positive samples to culture in order to confirm the presence of the organisms. In all cases of confirmed brucellosis in milk samples the local authority in whose area the farm is situated is informed so that investigations can be made. The information is also passed to the producer.

Brucellosis - Sampling Scheme

Local arrangements continued to operate having regard to recommendations contained in the Ministry of Health Circular 17/66. Samples of milk from the producer-retailers situated in the Borough and samples from five producer retailers situated in adjoining areas who retail milk within the Borough boundary have been taken bi-monthly and examined for brucella organisms. This scheme was intended to widen the scope of the original system, with a view to preventing the sale of infected untreated milk. Milk found to be infected e.g. culture positive, must be subjected to heat treatment until the producer concerned has eliminated affected cows with the aid of their own veterinarians and the milk has satisfied a further series of tests.

The one sample of milk found positive on culture test originated from a farm situated outside the Borough, and the local authority concerned was notified.

Chemical Analysis

43 samples of milk were obtained for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 41 have proved genuine. Two samples were found to be deficient in fat and the producers were warned.

(b) Ice Cream

There are 150 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. One of the premises is also registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, although within the meaning of the Food Standard (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, the produce is in fact, a milk ice, the prescribed standard of composition for which being much lower than that of ice-cream.

27 samples were taken for subjection to the methylene blue reduction test and the results were generally satisfactory, the provisional grading used being by nature of a guide to hygienic practices only.

PROV. GRADE	Premises			
	1	11	111	1V
Soft Ice Cream	-	-	-	-
Other Ice Cream	21	4	2	-

(c) Food Hygiene

The routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and 17 informal notices were served regarding contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Whilst it is satisfactory to report a continued improvement in the methods of handling and storage of food in the great variety of premises in the town, much more has to be done about the insufficiency of storage space. Continued vigilance by the Public Health Inspectors is essential to maintain a high standard of food hygiene and no relaxation of effort can be acceptable. Many retailers have for some time relied upon delivery men to replenish bread, confectionery and meat products in their shops without realising in many cases that they alone are responsible for sales that take place. Problems have arisen concerning the staleness of these articles and extreme care is required to ensure that the method is not abused, resulting in the sale or exposure for sale of stale or even unfit food.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were made during the year but do not come into operation until 1st March, 1971.

Much has been said and written about the principle of prior approval and registration of all food premises, and there is little doubt the advantages of securing the prior approval of premises which are to be used for the sale of food. This would enable the Council to be satisfied before business commenced that the premises were suitable for such use and fully complied with the relevant regulations. It is therefore an important issue for which there are precedents in the field of clean air. Registration, however, is different in my view. Registration implies a similar procedure to prior approval in the case of a new business but otherwise it can proffer few additional benefits over the normal routine inspection of food premises to secure their compliance with Regulations. The major advantage would be the threat of cancelling a registration in case of default with requirements. None of these of course can be a substitute for the maintenance of hygienic buildings and practices which in general are the cause of food poisoning outbreaks. These can only be reduced by constant attention and education of those employed in the food trade.

(d) General Markets and Cattle Market

The standard of food hygiene on the General Market and Cattle Market continues to remain high. This position is eminently satisfactory when the market generally has a high reputation in the area. All stall-holders selling open food sell from built-in stalls provided with all facilities in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

(e) Food Premises

	No. Premises	Fitted to comply Sec. 16	Sec. 19	
			To which apply	Fitted to comply with
General Grocers and provision dealers	122	120	96	88
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	13	13	4	4
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.	4	4	4	4
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.	33	33	33	33
Bakers and/or confectioners	26	26	26	26
Fried fish shops	22	22	22	22
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	28	24	-	-
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes snack bars and similar catering ests.	116	116	116	116
Others	8	8	-	-

Number of Food Premises and Hawkers Registered

Sec. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

[illegible]

Sec. 14, Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951:-

[illegible]

(f) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sampling: The Corporation is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

During the year 92 samples were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst and of this number 87 were proved genuine. Of the other 5 samples, 2 samples of milk were found to be deficient in fat, 1 sample of meat product deficient in meat content, 1 sample of plum jam contained foreign body and 1 sample of chocolate party cups were incorrectly labelled.

The following table shows the variety of foods sampled:-

Pork Pies	1
Baby Cough Linctus	1
Plum Jam	1
Beef Sausages	1
Seedless Raisins	1
Beauty Pills	1
Slimming Tablets	1
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1
Curry Sauce Mix	1
Suet Dumpling	1
Chocolate Party Cups	1
Aspirin Tablets	3
Food Seasoning	1
Rotafia Flavouring	1
Mashed Potato (Caloric Reduced)	1
Milk Ice	2
Oyster Soup with Guinness	1
Aspic Jelly	1
Onion Powder	1
Calamine Lotion	1
Steak and Kidney Pies	1
Cough Syrup	2
Digestive Mints	1
Lemon Cheese	2
Pork Sausages	3
Whisky	3
Rum	2
Cornish Pasties	1
Meat Pies	1
Cheese Ravioli	1
Pickled Beetroot	1
Tenderising Salt	1
Fruit Curry Sauce Mix	1
Hamburgers with Gravy	1

Beefburgers	1
Brandy	1
Gin	2
Olive Oil & Raspberry Vinegar	1
Milks	43
								<hr/>
								92
								<hr/>

Further food standard legislation was introduced and/or became operative during the year as follows:-

The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1969 - operative January 1970.

The Cheese Regulations 1970 - operative January 1970.

The Labelling of Food Regulations 1970 - Parts operative March 1970.

The Cream Regulations 1970 - operative June 1970.

The Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970 - September 1970.

The Colouring Matter in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970.

The Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1970 - November 1970.

(g) Complaints concerning food

Fourteen complaints were received and thoroughly investigated during the year. This number shows a continuing awareness amongst members of the public and those responsible in schools and other establishments to the many possible dangers attached to staleness, mould, inefficiently cleansed containers and foreign bodies, in the form of insects or particulate matter such as dust or grit.

Whilst it was not deemed necessary to institute legal proceedings in any of the cases investigated, the persons responsible in law were warned most emphatically concerning any recurrence of the grounds for complaint.

ARTICLE	NATURE OF COMPLAINT	ACTION
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding	Discolouration	Firm Concerned Warned
Jelly Marmalade	Mouldy	" " "
Pork Pie	"	" " "
Slimcea Loaf	Foreign Body	" " "
Pork Sausages	" "	" " "
Meat Pie	" "	" " "
Stuffing	" "	" " "
Strawberry Jam	" "	" " "
Pickled Onions	" "	" " "
Corn Flakes	" "	" " "
Boiled Ham	Crystals on surface of ham	Analyst found them to be harmless
Milk	Foreign Body	Firm Concerned Warned
Sliced Beef	Tasted Bitter and offensive smell	Restaurateur advised
Corned Beef	Foreign Body	Firm Concerned Warned

(h) Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (i) No. of egg pasteurisation plants in district at end of year
... .. None
- (ii) No. of samples of liquid egg submitted to Alpha Amglaze test
and their results None

(j) Public Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection

In the Borough of Chorley all slaughtering of animals for human consumption is carried out at the Council's Public Abattoir.

The throughput for the year showed over 10% increase over 1969. Once again the maintainance of strict management, supervision and high equipment efficiency was required to ensure smooth operation.

The manual staff of one Abattoir Caretaker and three labourers was maintained during the year although changes of personnel occurred.

Works of repair and maintenance have been carried out during the year and further items are yet to be completed. It is essential however to realise that the premises are after all a food factory and as such demand a high standard of maintenance to ensure smooth running and compliance with the various regulations covering this type of premises.

I am again pleased to report that 100% meat inspection was maintained throughout the whole of the year, although regular overtime by Public Health Inspectors was necessary to ensure that the Meat Inspection Regulations and management requirements were satisfied.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

16 slaughtermens licences were issued during the year.

The following table indicates the annual throughput at the Public Abattoir over the last six years and a comparison with the year 1961.

Animals Slaughtered 1965-1970

	1961	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle	3,079	6,151	8,681	12,166	11,390	11,153	12,359
Calves	42	14	59	349	122	107	51
Sheep	10,845	18,191	20,671	25,631	23,207	20,794	24,440
Pigs	3,696	2,350	2,364	1,938	1,472	1,458	1,443
Total	17,662	26,706	31,775	40,084	36,191	33,512	38,293
* Equiv. Cattle Units	7,110	10,969	14,017	18,377	16,808	16,077	17,986
* Av. Equiv. C. Units per week	137	211	270	353	323	309	346

* One cattle unit is equivalent to one unit of cattle, three calves, five sheep or two pigs.

Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	Cattle Excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Killed	5,330	7,029	51	24,440	1,443
Number Inspected	5,330	7,029	51	24,440	1,443
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis---					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	4	4	2	1
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	1,912	5,681	1	1,729	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	36.0%	80.0%	9.8%	7.1%	5.4%
Tuberculosis only---					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Cystiscercosis---					
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	1	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	1	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Offal

Condemned Liver sold for pharmaceutical purposes is collected by an approved processor and the bulk of the income from this is repaid to the butchers concerned.

All other condemned meat and offal is stained green prior to being sold for processing.

103,064 lbs. of meat and offal were disposed of in this way from the Abattoir plus 6,744 lbs. of home killed imported meat from retail shops.

(k) Inspection of Other Foods

Type of Food	Qty. Condemned (lbs)
Skimmed Milk	56
Ham (Canned)	16
Tongue (Canned)	42
Corned Beef (Canned)	30
Pork	134
Mutton	6
Lamb	207
Sausage Meat	23
Poultry	164
Beef	215
Bacon	9
Dried Prunes	80
Steak	47
Melons	205
Ice Cream	
Powder	20
Corned Flour	7
Coconut	7
Margarine	12
Suet	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cucumber	70
Jellied Veal	6
Tins, packets of other food (including frozen foods)	
1,965 in number.	

(1) Poultry Inspection

- (i) No. of poultry processing premises within the district 1
- (ii) No. of visits to these premises 23
- (iii) Total No. of birds processed during the year 10,100
- (iv) Types of birds processed 1-2 year old hens & turkeys
- (v) Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption None
- (vi) Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption None
- (vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection:
The spotter system was employed.
923 birds killed, remainder were purchased in a dead and eviscerated state.

(m) Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967

No. on register - One.

HOUSING

(a) General

Of the total number of houses in the Borough it is estimated that some one fifth are owned by the Corporation. Nearly two thirds are of the terraced type situated in most parts of the area and a quarter are semi-detached. Including the local authority owned properties about one third of the whole are tenanted which indicates that some 84% of the private houses are owner-occupied.

As far as slum clearance is concerned it would appear that there are between 200 and 300 houses that require to be dealt with in this way. However as the present programme is due to be completed towards the end of 1971, the time has come to look at the future position having regard to the impact of the Housing Act 1969 and to generally frame proposals for Council approval to cover the ensuing ten years. Until these properties are examined in more detail it will not be possible to forecast more accurate figures. I mention ten years because of the discretion now given to authorities to approve in certain circumstances applications for standard grants where the life is at least 10 years.

In the tables that follow I wish to stress that the figures given for displaced persons do not indicate the total number of persons rehoused by the Council as a Housing Authority. They refer only to houses in respect of which action has been taken under the Housing Act 1957 Parts II and III.

During the year 7 individual houses were represented as unfit for human habitation under the Housing Act, 1957 and 14 houses were officially represented in the following clearance areas:

Borough of Chorley (Stump Lane) Clearance Area 1970 (3 houses)
Borough of Chorley (Botany Brow) Clearance Area 1970 (11 houses)

The total number of houses erected or otherwise acquired by the Council up to the end of 1970 was 2,408.

A quarter of the private houses in Chorley are middle-aged, terraced, and although structurally sound, are lacking in bathroom, hot water and inside w.c's. These houses will still be standing in twenty or thirty years but at the present rate of improvement it would be twenty five years or more before they are all brought up to present day standards. The 1969 Housing Act has faced this problem in two ways, firstly by offering the incentive of increased improvement grants with fewer conditions and secondly by encouraging the making of General Improvement Areas where an all out effort is made to secure improvement of the houses and the Council can receive a grant of £50 per house for environmental improvements such as tree planting, grassed areas, car parking facilities and play spaces.

A number of areas in Chorley would benefit from such treatment and provide modernised houses in reasonable surroundings at a moderate cost to the owners and the Council.

(b) Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses Demolished

Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	93	25
Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2)	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17, Housing Act 1957	3	4
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit	3	

(c) Unfit Houses Closed

	Houses Demolished	Persons Displaced
Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957	5	9
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 Housing Act 1957	-	-

(d) No. of new houses erected during the year

(1) By the Local Authority 2 houses 27 flats	29
(2) By other bodies or persons	182

(e) Particulars of housing Scheme

- (i) In hand at end of the year.
 - Old peoples flatlets.
 17 Old peoples bungalows.

(f) Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year

(1) (a) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for house defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	595
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purposes	1,399
(c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	350
(2) Total No. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:-	
(a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	100
(b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made	200

(g) Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

No. of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of
informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 317

(h) Action under Statutory Powers during the Year

A. <u>Proceedings under Section 9 and 16 of the Housing Act 1957</u>	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice	
(a) by Owners	-
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	-
B. <u>Proceedings under the Public Health Act.</u>	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	43
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) By Owners	44
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-
C. <u>Proceedings under Section 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1957</u>	
(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	14
(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	93
(3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings have been received and accepted	-
D. <u>Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act</u>	
(1) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
(2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-

(i) Housing Act, 1949 and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Improvement Grants Etc:-

Action During Year:-

	No. of Schemes	Private Bodies Or Individuals No. of dwelling houses or other Buildings	No. of Schemes	Local Authority No. of dwelling houses or other Buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	2	2	-	-
(b) Approved by Local Authority	1	1	-	-
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	-	-	1	16
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-	1	16
(e) Work completed	1	1	-	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (a) above	-	-	-	-

(j) House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 - Standard Grants:-

(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority	...	86
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority	...	79
(c) Work completed	42

(k) Rent Act 1957:-

No. of applications for certificates of disrepair	1
Certificates of disrepair issued	1
Certificates of disrepair cancelled	None
Undertakings given	None

(1) Housing Act 1969, Part III

No. of applications for qualification certificates	None
No. qualification certificates issued	None
No. qualification certificates refused	None
No. qualifications for provisional qualification certificates issued	None
No. provisional qualification certificates issued	None
No. provisional qualification certificates refused	None

(m) Houses in Multiple Occupation

64 visits were made to dwellings used for multiple occupation during the year and all of these were inspected for the purposes of the Housing Act, 1961. Persons intending to purchase houses for conversion to Multiple Occupation or self-contained flats are encouraged to obtain advice from the Department relating to their responsibilities under the Housing Acts.

Preliminary notices were served under Section 15 and 16 of the Act and co-operation with owners of the properties involved has been generally good, although difficulties are being experienced in obtaining agreement concerning means of escape in case of fire.

It is estimated that of the 34 properties known to be in multiple occupation the details regarding separate occupancies are as follows:-

No. of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of houses involved	6	1	5	5	4	-	8	1	1

An increase in this type of accommodation has been noted no doubt due to the present of the College of Education and the motorway construction personnel.

The Housing Act, 1969 made further provision concerning houses in multiple occupation in that it introduced a new definition of such properties and extended the powers of local authorities to deal with them.

(n) Prosecutions - None.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH GENERAL

(a) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(1) Introduction

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 which became operative on 1st September, 1965 makes provision for the health, welfare and safety of persons employed in these types of premises. Its requirements are very similar to those of the Factories Act and include provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

This report relates to the work carried out by the Borough Council acting as the Local Authority in offices and shops, where it has enforcement responsibilities. The requirements regarding fire precautions in these premises are dealt with by the Lancashire County Council acting as the Fire Authority. Offices and shops within the curtilage of factories, and railway premises in the vicinity of the permanent way are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

(2) Registration of Premises

The following table shows the number of registrations made since the Notification of Employment of Persons Order 1964 became operative. This Order requires employers intending to employ persons in premises covered by the Act to register with the appropriate authority. Notifications must be made on the prescribed form O.S.R.1., copies of which may be obtained from the Public Health Department.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered			No. General Inspections made
	1966 to 1969	1970	Total to 31.12.70	
Offices	107	8	115	8
Retail Shops	241	11	252	71
Wholesale Premises and Warehouses	14	1	15	7
Catering Est. and Canteens	18	-	18	1
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
Total	380	20	400	87

The number of premises registered to date totals 400. This figure may seem low in comparison with the number of these types of premises in the town, but it must be stressed that a large proportion of these are wholly family concerns and as such are not registerable under the Act. However the employment of one person who is not a close relative on these premises may bring the whole premises within the scope of the Act.

(3) General Inspections

A total of 87 general inspections were made during the year and many re-inspections following the service of informal notices.

(4) Visits of all kinds

A total of 188 visits of all kinds were made by the inspectors to registered premises during the year.

(5) Analysis of persons employed

An analysis of the persons employed in registered premises by the class of workplace is given in the Table below:-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons Employed
Offices	813
Retail Shops	686
Wholesale Depts., Wrhss.	295
Catering Estabs. open to the Public	101
Canteens	6
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	1,901
Total Males	905
Total Females	996

(6) Exemptions

No applications for exemptions from either Section 5(2) (Space), Section 6 (Temperature), Section 9 (Sanitary Conveniences) or Section 10 (Washing Facilities) were made during the year.

(7) Contraventions found

In the course of the general inspections carried out it was necessary to serve 19 informal notices in respect of contraventions found and a summary of these is given in the table as follows.

Contraventions Table

Contraventions	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale D & Warehss.	Cat. Estds. & Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots	Total
Cleanliness (Sec. 4)	-	2	-	-	-	2
Overcrowding (Sec. 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temperature (Sec. 6)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thermometers	-	6	-	-	-	6
Ventilation (Sec. 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lighting (Sec. 8)	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	-	7	-	-	-	7
Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	-	4	-	-	-	4
Drinking Water (Sec. 11)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Acc. for Clothing (Sec. 12)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sitting Facils. (Sec. 13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seats for Sed. Wrkrs. (Sec. 14)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eating Facils. (Sec. 15)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Floors, Passages and Stairs (Sec. 16)	-	5	-	-	-	5
Safety of Machinery (Sec. 17)	-	6	-	-	-	6
First Aid (Sec. 25)	-	4	-	-	-	4
Info. for employees (Sec. 50)	-	6	-	-	-	6

8. Accidents

Six accidents were reported to have occurred on registered premises during the year all concerning retail shops. 4 of the incidents were falls, 1 was caused through handling goods and one was a scald.

I feel sure that these cases were but a small proportion of accidents that actually occurred in our registered premises during the year. It is not fully realised that any accident resulting in an employee being away from work for more than three days must be reported to the registering authority.

9. Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

(b) Factories Act 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as the health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspection's	Written Notices	Occupier's Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	8	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	142	73	9	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers premises)	3	1	-	-
TOTAL	148	82	9	-

2. Cases in which defects are found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ...	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ...	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	8	6	-	1	-

(c) Offensive Trades

There is one premises registered for the purpose of carrying on trade classified as "offensive," under the Public Health Act, 1936 namely gut scraping (one). The premises is regularly inspected to ensure that the bye-laws referring to them are complied with.

(d) Movable Dwellings

Under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926 (Sections 92-3) no tent, caravan, or similar structure is permitted to remain within the Borough, nor is it permitted for any land to be used to provide accommodation for such, without the consent of the Council.

(e) Rodent Control

Properties other than Sewers

1. Number of properties in district

2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises inspected following notification

(b) Number infested by
(i) Rats

(ii) Mice

3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification

(b) Number infested by
(i) Rats

(ii) Mice

Type of Property	
Non Agricultural	Agricultural
13,193	17
515	10
222	9
293	-
82	-
24	-
2	-

Apart from the enormous amount of damage caused by rodents to food-stuffs other materials, and to the fabric of buildings, they are potential carriers of food poisoning organisms. Most rat infestations originate from rats gaining access to buildings by way of defective drains from the public sewers and to control the rat population in the sewers an annual treatment by laying poison bait in the manholes is carried out.

On the subject of mouse control however certain difficulties were encountered using warfarin and it has been found necessary to resort to other poisons to ensure adequate treatment. Alphachloralose is now used although in certain situations one of the quick acting poisons such as Zinc Phosphide would be necessary.

Sewers

It was not possible for practical reasons to carry out a sewer treatment during the year, but the general position is satisfactory.

(f) Disinfestation

Vermin

Infestations of bed bugs or fleas are now a comparatively rare occurrence but it was found necessary to disinfect 8 houses during the year. Modern insecticides have made this work easier and they are extremely effective, re-infestations being almost unknown. When necessary bedding and other suitable material is treated by steam in the Department's own steam disinfector .

Other Pests

The advice of the Department is frequently sought concerning the eradication of many types of insect pests, and in some cases treatment is carried out. It must be realised however that the Council is statutorily bound to concentrate its efforts on those pests intimately concerned with public health, although the staff are always willing to give advice when other problems are brought to them.

Pigeons have become an occasional problem, particularly on a housing estate, and efforts have been made to deal with the owners who in many instances appear to be in breach of tenancy agreements by keeping these birds. The major problem still rests with those who feed them regularly thus increasing the size and range of the problem and making it more difficult to combat.

Clover mites were a cause of irritation in some areas, no doubt due in part to the pattern of residential development and expanse of grassed areas and new sites. Advice was given however to those who were troubled.

(g) Schools

1.	Chorley	All Saints C.E.
2.	"	Duke Street County (Junior)
2.	"	Duke Street County (Infants')
3.	"	Highfield County (Junior & Infants')
4.	"	Hollinshead Street Congregational (Infants')
5.	"	Parochial (Junior & Infants')
6.	"	Sacred Heart R.C. (Junior & Infants')
7.	"	St. George's C.E. (Junior & Infants')
8.	"	St. James C.E. (Junior & Infants')
9.	"	St. Joseph's R.C. (Junior & Infants')
11.	"	St. Mary's R.C. (Junior & Infants')
12.	"	St. Peter's C.E. (Junior & Infants')
13.	"	St. Gregory's R.C. (Junior)
14.	"	St. Gregory's R.C. (Infants')
101.	"	Southlands County Secondary
104.	"	St. Augustine's R.C. Secondary (Boys')
105.	"	St. Alban's C.E. Secondary
107.	"	St. Michael's C.E. Secondary
108.	"	St. Hilda's R.C. Secondary (Girls)
130.	"	Grammar, Southport Road
150.	"	Highfield Nursery School
151.	"	Duke Street Nursery School
200.	"	Astley Park School.

Progress is still being made with improvement to the older schools and heating, lighting and other facilities are generally satisfactory.

(h) Sanitary Accommodation

The various types of closets in the Borough are as follows:-

Privy Middens	3
Closets attached to above middens	4
Pail Closets	12
Waste Water Closets	190
Water Closets	12,317

The privy middens and pail closets are located amongst the farm and outlying properties near the Borough boundary, and none exist where sewers are available. They are mostly emptied by the owners, but the Corporation undertakes the emptying of some privy middens and all the pail closets.

Five waste water closets were converted to water closets during the year.

(i) Drainage

A free service is provided for the clearing of stoppages in drains where simple rodding or plunging is effective, one man being employed practically full-time on this work. A total of 957 stoppages being cleared in the year.

When it is found necessary to excavate and open a drain, a Statutory Notice is served on the owner under the Public Health Act 1961 and if this is not complied with, the work is carried out in default by the Borough Engineer's Department and a charge is made.

(j) Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning

Whenever necessary routine enquiries were made concerning all notified cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning, and 366 visits were made in this connection.

Of the five notifications of suspected food poisoning two were a family outbreak and three were single cases.

It was not possible to trace the cause of these cases.

(k) Noise

Complaints concerning noise during the year entailed 92 visits being made to investigate the source and secure a reduction. These visits usually take considerable time and many have to be carried out outside normal working hours particularly at night. The problems encountered require thorough investigation by the department and the firms concerned, so that the most effective way of reducing the noise can be decided without reducing the efficiency of the plant beyond the point where it is economically viable. This is usually difficult to achieve and very often the improvement secured seemed very small to the complainants, who are only satisfied by the complete elimination of the sound. The terms of the Noise Abatement Act 1960 as they affect trade and industry are such as to recognise that all noise cannot be prevented.

Many difficulties arise because noisy plant is carelessly sited within works, or alternatively dwellings are erected adjacent to works where noisy operations are carried out, so much could be done therefore, by careful planning to avoid these problems in the future.

The problems encountered during the year involved those from metal fabrication premises, repair workshops, fairs and other industrial equipment.

5. MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) Diseases of Animals Act, 1950

The Department is responsible for the administration of the Act and the various orders made thereunder within the Borough. Any action taken under the various duties imposed is outlined below.

Swine Fever

17 Licences from outside sources checked.

Fowl Pest

1 Licence from outside source checked.

Foot and Mouth Disease

No Licences issued.

Importation of Animals Act

No Licences issued. 3 from outside sources checked.

Transit of Animals Order

These orders deal with the conveyance of animals to prevent unnecessary suffering. Several minor contraventions were dealt with and rectified by informal action.

Tuberculosis Area Eradication Order 1950

No notices prohibiting movement of bovine animals were received.

Waste Foods Order 1957

This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry and lays down other prohibitions and requirements in order to prevent the spread of foot and mouth and other diseases. Any person having 5 or more weaned pigs, or more than 50 head of poultry, who collects or receives waste foods for them must boil waste foods in plant for which he holds a licence from the local authority. Only two licences are in force in the Borough. The importance of these requirements are not fully realised until an outbreak of the kind experienced recently occurs.

(b) Shops Act, 1950

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to closing hours, Sunday trading, and the employment of young persons, is the responsibility of the Department. The health, safety and welfare of shop employees is now covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 which is reported on earlier in this report. Advice was given during the year particularly in relation to hairdressers and Sunday trading.

(c) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The purpose of this Act is to secure the proper cleanliness of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery.

There are three registered premises where filling materials of the type listed are used in manufacturing articles of upholstery.

(d) Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of unguarded electric fires, gas fires or oil heaters.

Most manufacturers now fit guards of an approved type to their appliances so it is unusual to find new articles not properly equipped. Vigilance is still necessary, however, particularly in the case of second-hand dealers, and householders are frequently advised to fit guards to their fires when unguarded ones are noticed during the course of inspections for other purposes.

(e) Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no person shall keep a pet shop without a licence, so as to ensure that animals in such shops are kept under suitable conditions and that mammals will not be sold at too early an age. 5 licences have now been issued.

(f) Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There were eight persons on the register at the end of the year.

6. PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

Vehicles:-

The following diesel engined vehicles comprised the fleet engaged in Refuse Collection at the end of the year.

- Two Shelvoke and Drewry 15 cu. yd. Fore and Aft Tipping Vehicles (1970)
- Two Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic 20, rear loading compression vehicles (1969, 1967).
- Two Karrier Ramillies 20 cu. yd. rear loading compression vehicles (1966, 1965).
- One Karrier Bantam 12 cu. yd. dual tip. (1964). (Civic Amenities work and spare).

Because of the changing nature of house refuse and the pattern of house development in the area it became necessary to embark on a programme of vehicle replacement to provide those of larger capacity and of the rear loading compression type. The maximum vehicle size is restricted however at the present time by the large number of narrow passage-ways throughout the town which dictate vehicle types having a small wheelbase. Four vehicles of this type are now in service and have proved advantageous. Their increased capacity has resulted in a saving of lost time on tip runs and they are safer and easier for those employed on loading. From the public view-point it is comparatively dust free as no trimming of refuse is necessary and the contents are fully protected from the wind and rain.

Having regard to the amount of work done by these vehicles at the present time it is essential to provide collection vehicles sufficiently robust to carry out the job effectively and efficiently. The increased attention being paid these days by the Ministry of Transport to vehicles generally and heavy goods vehicles in particular confirm the wisdom in replacing without delay suspect and worn out fleet vehicles. It is our policy therefore to standardise the vehicle fleet with such robust vehicles and the replacement programme is now being operated satisfactorily.

The so-called spare vehicle has been used whenever labour has been available to deal with the vast increase in the demand for the removal of bulky items etc. from households, so whilst it is an absolute necessity for use when a normal service vehicle is under repair, the retention of a satisfactory vehicle for these purposes is paramount.

Labour

The establishment provides for 28 men including drivers to be employed on refuse collection.

4 teams of one driver and four collectors.	20
1 team of one driver and two collectors.	3
1 team of one driver/loader and two collectors	3
1 team of one driver/loader and one collector (spare)	2
	<hr/>
	28
	<hr/>

It will be seen from the table at the end of this report that the degree of absenteeism was higher due to sickness and casual absence than in 1969 and in fact the highest for five years. Although sickness was the principal cause the unsuitability of some men employed contributed to the situation.

As the service of refuse collection in any town is important and one which is under daily scrutiny by the ratepayers it must be of the highest calibre. The number of premises to be served in Chorley is increasing steadily accompanied by the factor relating to the length of carry. For example to replace a block of old terraced houses by the same number of detached or semi-detached properties increases the time involved on collection and therefore the effort involved to maintain the service.

The fact that domestic refuse collection does not take place during the two holiday weeks e.g. July and September has resulted in few complaints, but to assist householders who have storage problems arrangements were made during the year whereby those with a problem could obtain from the department a refuse sack free of charge. Remarkably only a small number of householders took advantage of this service on each occasion.

Bonus Scheme

I am pleased to report that the bonus scheme introduced in April 1966 operated successfully during the year and achieved its main objects, the incentive to increased efficiency and quality of service. A weekly collection has been maintained since its introduction and the quick return to normal after holidays has been very satisfactory.

The estimated number of dustbins or their equivalent emptied weekly at the end of the year was 13,586.

(b) Storage of Refuse

The system whereby the owner or occupier of any dwelling-house and certain business premises can be required to provide a suitable dustbin, under the Chorley Corporation Act, 1926, continued to work well although it does not ensure that premises have a bin of standard size. The Report on Refuse Collection recommended that a Municipal Bin Provision Scheme is the most advantageous from all points of view. However with the changing character of refuse the $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. bin will have to give way to a bin of larger capacity e.g. $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. in the near future.

During the year five preliminary notices were served on persons responsible to provide dustbins, all being complied with.

Galvanised Dustbins to BSS 792/1947 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. capacity with noiseless Rubbertex lids are purchased for re-sale to the public and with reasonable use should have an average life of 10 years. A quantity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. capacity Plastic bins were obtained with a hope that they could be used in dwellings centrally heated by electricity, gas or oil. Infact the new Council dwellings completed during the year were provided with them. They are of larger capacity than the standard $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft., light in weight and unlikely to be damaged by hot ashes in these types of premises.

During 1970 the following bins were sold:-

B.S.S. Rubbertex Lids.....	353
Brockhouse type $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft.....	63

(c) Refuse Disposal and Salvage

All refuse is now disposed of by controlled tipping at Lower Burgh Tip where the salvage depot is also situated. Four men are engaged in this work as follows:-

- 1 Tractor Driver
- 2 Tip Men
- 1 Paper Salvage Baler
- 1 Watchman.

An International B.100 Loader was employed during the whole of the year.

The income from the sale of waste paper during 1970 was below the forecast level and was the only commodity salvaged by the Department. The sale of this material secured a gross income of £2,082 out of which £319 was distributed in the form of an incentive bonus amongst the collection and disposal staff. The price for mixed paper was £10.5s.0d. per ton.

Difficulty was encountered in obtaining a suitable person as Salvage baler and the many changes made and prolonged sickness was responsible for the poor output.

In Chorley it has been noted that over the past five years the larger firms and supermarkets have installed baling machines and are deriving their own benefit from the sale of waste paper and cardboard. This has reduced our potential and thus thrown the department back on that produced principally by small businesses and householders. The Waste Paper Publicity Campaign operated over part of the area during the year did not produce the results expected but time only will tell.

The salvage of paper and cardboard however, does relieve expensive tipping space and contributes to a reduction in fire hazards.

(d) Civic Amenities Act 1967 (Part III)

This part of the Act received much publicity but one wonders if those to whom it was particularly directed had every heard of its provisions.

A statutory duty was placed on local authorities to provide a place where local residents could dispose of refuse at all times free of charge. Power was given to us to deal with abandoned motor vehicles and other refuse including "things". It also increased the penalties for persons found guilty of dumping with the intention of abandonment. It was also to be noted that the Act applies to any land in the open air which is certainly supplementary to the restricted provisions of the Litter Act and the Public Health Act 1961. Unfortunately the Act did not provide for local authority expenditure in removing refuse etc., from occupied land to be recovered from the occupiers for I think that in many cases this would have stirred these occupiers into taking some form of action to prevent their land becoming an unauthorised tip.

I am pleased to report that the arrangements made in Chorley for local residents to deposit refuse, namely on a piece of land adjacent to the entrance of our Lower Burgh Tip, has been well used although difficulties are still being caused by people dumping refuse on various open spaces in the Borough. During the year considerable attention was given to the tidying up of various sites and the spare refuse collection vehicle was used whenever possible on this work.

There were 612 requests from householders to remove bulky items and other refuse during the year and these were dealt with by the Department as soon as transport and labour was available. The arrangements for the collection of unwanted articles from dwellings has vastly improved and in general no charge is made.

Charges will continue to be made however for the removal of accumulations on which significant time has to be spent and in every case where the refuse is of commercial or industrial origin. Commercial and industrial interests may dispose of trade refuse at the Tip for a reasonable charge.

Abandoned Motor Vehicles

The new law dealing with abandoned motor vehicles has proved reasonably straight forward to use, and although there are times when informal action is taken, it is essential that the provisions of the Act are always used where difficulties could be encountered. It is the practice of the department that such vehicles are photographed for record purposes before being dealt with.

The place of safe custody for vehicles awaiting enquiries as to ownership etc. is situated in the Town's Yard, Back Street, and arrangements for disposal are through the good offices of a local car breaker.

The following table shows the action taken during 1970 concerning abandoned vehicles:-

ABANDONED VEHICLES

No. remaining at end of year 1969	39		
(1) No. found during year			48
(2) No. dealt with informally		32	
(3) No. otherwise removed		7	57
(4) No. dealt with under the Act		18	
(a) Wrecks	12		
(b) Runners	6		
(5) Disposal of (a) and (b)			
(i) No. removed after action commenced	4		
(ii) No. re-claimed	1		
(iii) No. disposed of	13		
(iv) No. awaiting disposal	Nil		
(6) No. remaining at end of year			30
(7) No. of private enquiries re disposal of vehicles		2	

(e) Protective Clothing and Welfare

All employees are issued with overalls and in April 1961 a laundering service for them was commenced, so that the men could hand in a dirty pair of overalls at the end of each week and collect a clean pair. Despite the obvious advantages of this system to the men the majority have continued to have their own overalls washed at home. Few make regular use of the laundering service.

In addition to overalls and waterproof clothing, gloves and goggles are issued to refuse collectors if requested and rubber boots and donkey jackets are issued to men employed on the tip.

All men engaged on refuse collection are allowed free use of the slipper bath facilities at the Public Baths. Few however taken advantage of this, due to the changing housing circumstances of most of them.

(f) Street Cleansing

The Borough Engineer is responsible for the cleansing of streets and snow clearance.

(g) Public Conveniences

There were 8 public conveniences under the control of the Department. They were cleansed and maintained by a staff of 2 male (full-time), 1 male (part-time) and 1 female (full-time), and 2 females (part-time). Other conveniences provided at Astley Hall and the Recreation Grounds are under the supervision of the Parks Department. The insufficiency of public conveniences throughout the Borough is noticeable, but certain improvements to existing conveniences are carried out from time to time but it is difficult to provide a good image with old and unsatisfactorily sited buildings. The market conveniences, however are well equipped, with wash and brush-up and free hand washing facilities and the premises in general are well used.

Because of the changes to decimal currency, consideration was given to the future of the coin-operated locks fitted at the Market Place conveniences and it was decided that with effect from 1st April 1970 they would be removed and the facilities would be made available free of charge.

Regretfully, it must be recorded that damage to locks, fittings and buildings was again prevalent throughout the year. However, the manufacturing industry have now concentrated on near vandal-proof installations which combined with new planning and design should ensure that future conveniences are less liable to human frailties. It will be essential therefore for consideration to be given to the whole subject of the provision of public conveniences as soon as the present economic position permits finance to be used for this purpose.

(h) Refuse Collection & Disposal

Monthly Statistics of Time Lost Due to Sickness, Accidents and Casual Absence

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. of working Days in month	22	20	20	22	20	22	23	21	22	22	21	21
Poss. No. man/days per month	683	640	655	722	661	723	759	685	722	739	700	705
Average strength of section	31.0	32.0	32.8	32.8	33.0	32.9	33.0	32.6	32.8	33.6	33.3	33.5
(a) Sickness/Accident	109	58	43	48	56	76	72	58	31	63	98	52
(b) Casual Absence	14	4	12	4	26	54	16	16	27	33	13	3
Percentage Loss due to												
(a) Sickness/Accident	15.9	9.1	6.5	6.6	8.5	10.5	9.5	8.5	4.3	8.5	14.0	7.4
(b) Casual Absence	2.1	0.6	1.8	0.5	3.9	0.5	2.1	2.3	3.7	4.5	1.8	0.4
Percentage Total	18.0	9.7	8.3	7.1	12.4	11.0	11.6	10.8	8.0	13.0	15.8	7.8
Average Strength of Section	32.8	Average Monthly Loss %							
Established Strength	32.0	(a) Sickness/accident							
					(b) Casual Absence							
					Total							
				
											9.1	2.0
												11.1

Average Monthly Loss %	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
(a) Sickness/Accident	5.9	4.0	3.4	7.2	9.1
(b) Casual Absence	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.0
Total (a) + (b)	8.1	5.7	4.8	9.3	11.1
Average Strength of Section	32.4	31.7	31.6	31.9	32.7
Established Strength	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0

Refuse Collection & Disposal
Financial Statistics

	1967/8	1968/9	1969/70
<u>Refuse Collection</u>			
No. premises	11,845	11,983	12,190
Cost per 1000 premises	£2,345	£2,505	£2,657
Cost 1000 population	£ 891	£ 965	£1,041
<u>Refuse Disposal</u>			
Cost per 1000 premises	£ 402	£ 428	£ 488
Cost per 1000 population	£ 153	£ 165	£ 191
<u>Salvage of Paper</u>			
Tonnage Sold	197	249	216
Cost per ton sold	£12.15s.	£8.13s.	£8.19s.
Income per ton sold	£ 8.5s.	£8.3s.	£8.16s.

